ment, the place of beginning survey of exterior boundaries; said Lot No. 156 extending one thousand five hundred feet in length along said Sunset vein or lode, the granted premises in said

or containing twenty acres and nity-eight hun-redds of an acre of land, more or less.

Public notice is hereby given that on Tues

ia. the 3d day of lune, 1890, between the

theriff's office, in the city of Tombstone, Co

he right, title and interest of the said Des

ompany in and to the above ne-cribed prop

erty at public and ien, to the highest and bes

tates, to -ati-fy said execut on and all costs.

Date 1 this the 9th day of May, 1890. | H. SLAUGHTER, Sheriff.

A Terrible March Through the African Forest.

on blindly through that endless forest,

following one white man, who was

bound whither none knew, whom

most believed did not know himself

They were in a veritable hell of hun-

ger already! What nameless horrors

awaited them further on none could

conjecture. But what matter, death

comes to every man soon or late!

Therefore we pushed on and on, broke

zigzagging from northeast to north

ripe fenessi at the top of a tree sixty

gaining that height, a branch or his

headlong upon the heads of two other

fruit. Strange to say, none of them

were very seriously injured. Umari

our corn and berries.

Ah, it was a sad sight, unutterably

By E. A. SHATTUCK, Deputy Sheriff. [mrote

ider for cush lawful money of the United

TOMBSTONE EPITAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MEEK & MADERO.

Fourth Street, Between Fremont and Allen

SUBSCRIPTION BATES

Six months 2 50 Dehvered by carrier to any part of the city for 35 cents per month.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Delegate to Congress—M. A. SMITH.
Superintendent of Territorial Prison—]

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Second Judicial District—J. H. KIRSEY.
Third Judicial District—J. H. WRIGHT. UNITED STATES OFFICERS

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OHN MONTGOMERY, and T. J. WHITE, Mem Sheriff-J. H. SLAUGHTER. Under Speriff-E. A. SHATTUCK. reasurer-IAS. P. MCALLISTER. Recorder-W. F. BRADLEY. District Attorney-W. H. STILWELL, Probate Judge-E. R. MONK. Clerk District Court—A. H. EMANUEL, Surveyor—H. G. Howe, Assessor-N. A. GILLAN.

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Society Notices.

KI C SOLOMON LOOGE NO. 5. F. & A. M. MEETS THE THIRD SATUR day in each month at Masonic Hall All Visiting Brothers in good standing

are invited to attend. Special meetvn the flag is holsted on the Hall. CHAS, SMITH, W. M.

R. A. M. by hoi ting special flag. Sojourning Companion ordially invited. F. L. MOORE, Secretary.

ARIZONA LOJGE NJ. 4. K. OF P. REGULAR CONVENTION every Monday even my in Masonic Hall.

Visiting Knights in good standing are cordially invited. GEO. J. MYERS, C. C. W. D. MONMONIER, K. of R. and S.

WASHINGTON CAMP NO 1. P. O. S. OF A. REJULAR MEETINGS OF this Camp the first and third Fri-

Notice of special meetings by hoisting G. E. KOHLER, President, BURNSIDE POST, C. A. R.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE POST will be held on the second and rourth Wednesdays of each month in Masonic Hall. Notice or special meetings given by hoisting the Post flag. J. H. CAMPBELL* P. C.

TO ABSTONE TYPO OR APHICAL UNION NO. 197. MEETS FIRST SUNDAY IN EACH

month, at 30 clock p. m. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

FRANK C. EARLE,

Assay & Metallurgical Laborators Office: 319 Fremont Street, Opposite City H

WILLIAM HERRING. HOWARD F HERRING HERRING & HERRING. TTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT A Law, Toughnut street, Tombstone, Ariz.

WM. C. STAEHLE.

TTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT A TTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT Liw. Office - Allen street, between Fourth and Fifth, Tombstone, Arizona.

A Law, Fourth street, Tombs 5 ne, A, T.

MENRY G. HOWE,

W. H. STILWELL,

TNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL Surveyor, Tombstone, Arizona. Member the America'n Institute of Mining Engineers, Attention give to the care of m esident owners and corporations. The best of Apply at this office,

Notice of Assessment.

(Civil Code of California.)

MORNING STAR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Califormit. Location of works, Tombstone, Co-chise county, Territory of Arizona Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of April, 1890 an assessment, No. 1, of Two Cents per share was levieu upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 23, No 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of June, 1890, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on

WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE 1890, to pay the delinquent assessment, together

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. W. NOWLIN, Office: Room 23 No. 230 Montgomery St. San Francisco, California. mro td

GRAND DRAWING LOTERIA DE LA BENE-

FICENCIA PUBLICA, STATE OF ZACATECAS, MEXICO

A syndicate of capitalists have secured the con-for operating this And will extend its business throughout the United States and a rivish Columbia.

Below will be found a list of the prizes which will be MAY 27, 1890, ZACATECAS, MEXICO,

PRIZE, \$150,000.00 100,000 Tickets at \$10.00; Halves, \$5.00; Tenths, \$1 00; American Currency. LIST OF PRIZES:

	I PRIZE OF	150,000 14	8150,000
		50,000 is	
	1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
	3 Paizes of		30,000
	2 PRIZES OF	5,0 0 are	10,000
	5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	10,000
	10 PRIZES OF	1 000 are	10,000
	20 PRIZES OF	500 are	10,000
	200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
	300 P IZE: Or	150 are	45,000
d	500 PRIZES OF	10 are	50,000
1-	APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
	150 PRIZES OF	8150 are	\$22,500
	150 PRIZES OF		
	150 PRIZES OF	50 are	7,500
	999 Terminal Prizes o	f 50 are	49,950
	2492		524,950
	TO A RECOMMEND AND A SHOP THE ABOVE AND ASSESSMENT	and the second second second second second	

CLUB RATES, 6 Tickets for \$50.00. SPECIAL RATES ARRANGED WITH AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED In every ow and city in Un

ted States and British affection.

The payment of Prizes is g aranteed by a special with the State Gwernment, and approved by Jesus Arechig : Governor.

Diawings under the personal supervision of Li. Herminio ricaga, who is appointed by the Gover-nor as I terventor.

"I CERTIFY that with the State Treasurer all necessary guarantees are deposited, assuring full payment of all prizes of this drawing.

" HERMINIO ARTEAGA, Interventor." IMPORTANT. Remittances must be either by New York Draft, Express or Registered Letter, American money. Co-lections can be made by Express Companies or Banas. Ticaet sent direct to management will be paid by drafts on New York, Montreal, t. Paul, Chicago, San Fr neisco or City of Mexico. For further infor-

JUAN PIEDAD, Manager, Zacatecas, Mexico.

Notice for Publication. Declaratory Statement No. 2201

LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ANIZONA, April 21, 1892. S Notice is hereby given that the following: third Wednesday of such month in Ma-sonic Hall. Not co special meetings and Receiver of the U.S. Land Officers

Loppnow, of Tres Alamos, Cochise county.

Arizona, for the SE% of the NW% of Sec. 32. He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation for said land, viz.: Thomas J. White, William H. Weeks, John J. Huffaker and John Temple, all

of fres Alamos, Arizona. First Publication May HERBERT BROWN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

(Homestead Application No. 728.) LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZONA. February 13, 1850

I, John J Huffaker, of Tres Alamos, who ade Homestead Application No. 728 for the N% of SE% of Sec. 32, I'p. 15 S, R. 20 E, do hereby gi e notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Fuc son, Arizona, on the 10th of June, 1800, by two of the following witnesses: J W. Calkins, Wm Skinner, Jr., John D. Allen and T. J. White, all of Tres Alamos, Arizona.

HERBERT BROWN, Register, [First publication, April 19, 1890.]

Nature in Convulsion

Is terrific. Volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes are awfully and tremendously picturesque, but scarcely desirable to emulate in action and effect by the administration of remedies which produce convulsion and agony in the abnormal portion of the human frame. Such is the effect of the old fashiored violent purgatives happily falling more and more into disuse, and of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the who'esome, pleasant and far more effective succedaneum. They weakened the intestines-the Bitters invigorates them. They left the bowels inactive, because incapacitated by ensuing feebleness. The Bitters on the contrary, and because it enables, not forces, them to act-a vast and fortunate difference-perpetuates their activity and regularity. The liver is beneficially stimulated, as the kidneys also are, by TTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT this medicines, which easily conquers, also, malaria, nervousness and rheu-

> A No. 6 Charter Oak stove and usual utensils; been in use only two months.

matism.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION IS Junicial District, in and for the County of Co-chise, Territory of Arizona, to me directed and on the 8th day of May, 1800, in favor of Nor man Haskins and against Des Moines and Tombstone Mining and Milling Company, where n I am commanded to make the sum of \$8,154 81 damages, with interest thereon from date of judgment at the rate of seven per o-ni per annum until paid, together with S erin : casts and accounty costs, I have this day levied up n the following describ d property, to-wit:

The Junetta mine. Beginning at a post four in-hes square, marked (letters cut in and painted black) I. M. Junetta M. C. No. 1, at initial monument and west end center of claim, by the side of which is an oak post tour inches in our ameter blazed on one side and marked with blue paint "I. M. S. W. cent Junetta," also a pine post four inches square, marked (letters cut in and pa nted black) R. M. C. No 2., for the east end center of Let No. 129, the Kandolph mining claim, from which U. S. Mineral Mon-ument No 6 bears south seventy degrees and fit,-eight minutes east eight thousand, nin nundred and seventy-lour feet distant, and the corner common to sections one, two, thirty-five and thirty-sis, on north boundary of township twenty south of range twenty-two east, Gila degrees and thorty-nine minutes ea t sev. nicen housan i, two huadred and eighty-four feet distant. Thence from said west end center post north sixty-four degrees and forty minutes east eighteen feet, the center of a shall bears to the left filty-one an i five tenths le t distant; two hundred and ninety feet a station on dump from waich old shaft bears north forty-eight d grees and fitteen minutes west eighteel, feet distant, and new shaft, over which is a whim, bears north sixty degrees and eighteen minutes west one hundred and fourt en and three tenths leet distant; three hund ed feet crop, ings of ore; three hundred and fifty feet croppings and ore; four hundred and twenty feet a shaft bears to the right twenty-eight feet distant; five hundred and fifteen feet the center of a cut hears to the right forty-one feet distant; six hundred feet a wash; one thousand one hundred seet to of ridge; one thousand five hundred feet to the east end center of claim. Thence first course, from said west end center post, north twen yive degrees and eighteen minutes west one hun fred and forty-two and six tenths leet to a point rom which the southwest corner of a house bears north fitty-seven degrees and thirty-six minutes east eighty eight feet distant; three hundred feet to the southwest corner of claim, a post four inches square, marked (letters cut in and painted black) J. M. C. No. 2 by the side of which is an oak post four inches it diameter blized en one side and marked with blue paint, S. W. Cor. Junetts, also a post four inches quare marked R. M. C. No. 7, a monument around them. Thence, second course, north was a little lame in the mp, and one undred and ninery teet to a point from which a shaft bears to he right twenty-thre feet distant; one thou and, one hundred and twentyseven feet a w sh; one thou and, five hundred feet to the northwest corner of claim, a | ost four blackj J. M. C. No. 3, also an oak post three inches in diameter, blazed on one side and marked with blue paint, N. W. Cor. Junetta, a monument of stones and earth around them,

northeast corner of claim, a post four inche-

m rked N. E. Cor. Junetta, a monument

marked B. M. C No. 4, in monument of stones.

minutes west four hundred and ninety-seven

eet distant. Thence, fourth course, south six-

dred and bity feet head of wash; five hundred

wish; one thousand, five hundred feet to

southeast corner of claim, a post marked I. M.

oak stake three inches in diameter, a monu-

ment a ound them. Thence, fifth cou se

of exterior boundaries. Said lot No. 136 ex-

length along said Junetta vein or lode, the

cres and sixty six hundredths of an acre of

Also the Sunset mine, lot No. 156. Begin-

ning at initial monument, a post four inches square marted I. M. Sunset M. C. No. 1., sur-

rounded by a monument of earth and siones. Thence through the center of claim north sixty-

lour degrees and forty-three m nutes east thir-

teen feet wash; six hundred and twelve feet

crop ings; six hundred and fifty-three f et sta-

tion, from which shart No 1 bears south fifty-

eight f et distant; six hundred and sixty-seven

feet cropping, on ledge; eight hundred and sev-

enty-four feet to a point from which a cut and

shaft No. 2 bears to the left forty feet distant;

nine hundred and ten teet heavy croppings; nine

undred and forty feet large blowout and cr p-

pings; one thousand fee, wash; one thousand

ne hundred teet wash; one thou and five hun-

ired feet to east end center of claim, being also

the west end cer ter and initial monument of the

Cameo lote c aim. Thence fir-t cour e, from

said initial monument, south twenty-five degrees

and sixteen minutes east two hundred and

ninety-five and three-tenths feet to a po-t four

inches source maked S. M. C. No. 2 sur-

rounded by a mound of earth and stones.

Thence second course, north sixty-four degree.

and fity-four minutes east five hundred and

no th twenty-five degrees and sixte n minute

west fifty feet to center of road; three hundred

eet to a post four inches square marked S. M.

Thence, fif'h course along south s de line of

Lot No 120, the Rand-lph lode claim; south

sixty-four degre s and forty-three minutes west

six hundred and six feet to a point from which shaft No. 4 bears to the left fifty feet distant;

seven hundred and twenty-eight feet to a poin

feet distant; eight hundred and eighty fe t to

of said lot No. 129. Thence, sixth course,

south twenty-five degrees and sixteen minutes east one hundred and fifty-six feet to center of

two degrees and fi ty-three minutes east seventy-

granted premises in said lot containing twenty

tending one thousand, five hundred

land, more or less,

plained of a pain in the chest. At 3:30, after a terrible struggle through a suffocating wilderness of s square, a arked (letters cut in and painted arums, amoma, and bush, we came to a dark amphitheatral glen, and at the bottom found a camp just deserted by the natives, and in such hot haste that from which the old location co ner bears north sixty-four degrees and forty minutes east five they had thought it best not to burden Thence, third course, south twen themselves with their treasures. Surely ty-five digrees and eighteen minutes east, one jundred and seventy feet a wash three hunsome divinity provided for us always ired teet to the east end center of claim, a post our inches square, marked I. M. C. No. 4 the most stressful hours! Two lso an old oak post, a monnment of sones bushels of Indian corn and a bushel around them, from which the old location corof beans awaited us in this camp. ner bears north sixty for degrees and forty minutes east six feet distant; four bundled and n ty feet top of ridge; six hundred feet to the

My poor donkey from Zanzibar showed symptoms of surrender. Arums square marked j. M. C No. 5, also an old oak and amoma every day since June 28th stake three inches in diameter blazed at top and were no fit food for a dainty Zanzibar earth and stones around them, from which the ass, therefore to end his misery I shot old loc tion monume t bears to the left five distant, and a post four inches square him. The meat was as carefully shared bears south twenty-three degrees and fifty-five as though it were the finest venison, for a wild and famished mob threatened to defy discipline. When the meat was fairly served a free fight took and twenty-six and three-tenths feet to a point from which a post four inches square, marked place over the skin, the bones were B M. C. No. 4, Baker mining claim, bears taken up and crushed, the hoofs were south forty-nine degr-+s and twenty minutes east, three hundred and fifty feet distant; one boiled for hours, there was nothing housand one hundred and forty-five f et a left of my faithful animal but the spilled blood and hair; a pack of C. No. 6, by the side of which is a post four nches square marked R. M. . No. 3, also an hvenas could not have made a more thorough disposal of it .-- From "The north twenty-five degrees and eighteen minutes west three hundred feet to said west Emin Pasha Relief Expedition," by Henry M. Stanley, in June Scribner.' end center post, the place of beginning survey

A fire broke out in the hotel of Mrs Whitney, at Winslow, on the 13th. The flames quickly spread to the ad joining buildings, and notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of the people and the railroad fire brigade, all the houses eastward to the round house were entirely destroyed. Mrs. Whitney lost all her household effects The flames spread with such rapidity that several persons had narrow es capes in their attempts to enter one of the rooms, where it was said some one was. Messrs, Laprade and Bagnall are among the heaviest losers. As usual, in our western towns, there was no insurance on any of the buildings. Luckily there was no wind at the time, had there been the entire town would have been laid in ashes .- St. Johns Herald.

eighty two feet to a point from which shaft No 3 bears to the left forty feet distant; one thousand five hundred feet to a post four inches square marked S M. C. No. 3. surrounded by The great cantilever bridge across a mound of earth and stones. Thence third the Colorado at the Needles was fin course, north twenty-five degrees and sixteen ished last week. This piece of enminutes west eighty-one feet to center of wash: wo hundred and seventy-six feet to center of gineering skill has the longest unsupwash: three hundr d feet to east end center of claim, a post four inches square ma ked S. M. ported span of any cantilever bridge . No. 4, surrounded by a monument of earth and stones, from whi h U. S. Mineral Monu in the world. The total length of the ment No. 6 bears sou h seventy-three d-gree-and fifty minutes east eight thousand five hunbridge is 960 feet, and the span is 360 feet. Nearly 40,000,000 pounds of dred and sixt, feet distant, and the correr common to sections one and two, on north, boundiron and steel were used in its conary of township twenty south of range twentystruction, requiring more than 150 two east. Gila and Salt River meridian, be rs north thirty-six degrees and forty two mi utes cars for its transportation. east sevenieen thousand five hundred and thirty-three feet di-tant. Thence, fourth course,

Prof. Loisette's Memory System is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons C. No. 5, by the si 'e of a four inch i ost marked R. M. C. No. 3, a monument around them. wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

The Can Can is keeping up its exrom which shaft No 5 bears to the left fi ty-five cellent reputation for Sunday dinners and to-morrow will be no exception to center of road; one thousand two hundred and twenty feet to center of wash; one thousand the rule. All kinds of dainty dishes five hundred feet to a post four inches square marked S, M C. No 6, by the side of a four inch post marked R M, C. No. 4, a monument and excellent coffee. Visitors are sure of a warm welcome. around them, being also the southwest corner

The very finest coffee at the Maison

A VESSEL HEAVING TO.

A Nautical Operation Fraught with Great Danger.

The Perils of a Storm on the Ocean-Laying Aloft in a Howling Breeze-How s Ship Weathers a Gale-Cutting Away the Masts.

The operations of "heaving to," performed by nearly every sailing vessel caught on the coast during the recent storm, is never resorted to by merchant vessels until it becomes absolutely necessary. The moment a vessel is "hove to," says the New York Times, she becomes practically stationary, the object being merely to keep her "head to the seas." Among the many vessels caught sad, to see so many men struggling outside during the gale was every type of craft known to "deep-water voyages." There were East India clippers, West India brigs, barks, barken-

tines and schooners, and a few steamers. Many of the East India packets had been out over one hundred and twenty days. For many days prior to the storm the sky had been overcast. Only occasionally would the sun appear, and then for so short a time as to render even a catch "sight" well nigh out of the question. In consequence many ships had been running by "dead reckoning," making the supposed position of

through the bush, trampled down the the vessel a most uncertain one. plants, wound along the crest of spurs Under such conditions were vessels overtaken by the terrible northeaster. west, and, descending to a bowl-like Wind and sea aided each other in making navigation perilous, the seas threatvalley by a clear stream, lunched on ening at every moment to roll over on the decks of the fleeing vessels. Some During our midday-halt, one Umari craft, perhaps better able to stand the having seen some magnificent and seas, held on, steering on a supposed true course for port. In laying off this course the base has been taken from a feet high, essayed to climb it; but, on supposed true position of the ship. Instead of sighting the entrance the lookstrength yielded, and he tumbled out is heard calling: "Breakers ahead!" To one unacquainted with a seafaring life the horror which accompanies such men who were waiting to seize the a sound beggars description. Let it be night time and the horror is increased. There is but one thing to do, and that quickly-to call: "All hands save was a little lame in the hip, and one

> The vessel is on a lee shore, the gale is blowing her right on, and unless she can be made to beat up in the wind, head off and clear the coast, she will beach. Up comes every body with a rush, half-dressed, half-dazed, but fully alive to the danger. The moment the seamen reach the deck the cutting wind makes wide awake all hands.

> "Hand down the heim! Let fly the head-sneets, lee head and main, and weather cross-jack braces! Spanker sheet!" As fast as the orders fly from the bridge the men jump to their stations. Kound comes the great ship and up into the wind. The head sails flap with tremendous force, threatening to fly out of the leach ropes with every roll. Now the spanker is being hauled a-weather. She feels it, and, as the stern flies off. her head comes right up into the mass of seething waters.

Round in the lee head and main and weather cross-jack braces!" Already the men are at their places, and up come the weather yard arms into the wind. The vessel is now broadside to the seas. It is a question of life and death whether she will stop. If she but continues to come up all well. A drag has been got over from forward. To it is bent a hawser leading through a quarter chock. The drag is well away from the ship. On to the hawser jump the crew. Away they go with a crash. The drag hawser is run right to the bows, and at the same time the bow comes up rapidly. Not a moment too soon. A great sea the next instant lifts the ship high into the air. Had it caught her "broadside to" it would have plunged tons of green seas upon the decks. But the great craft's bow has met it. She rose as the wave advanced and plunged heavily for-

ward as it rushed under her. Now is the time to catch her. Sharp up go the yards from the head and main. The head sheets are hauled well aft. the helm carefully tended, the spanker eased up slightly; the ship feeis the canvas, small as the amount on her is; she reaches forward, staggers for a moment, then slowly works her way off through sea after sea. As soon as she is far enough out to sea the vessel is brought up into the wind, off comes the foretopmast staysail, foresail, foretopsail and spanker. A close-reefed maintonsail and main spencer alone hold her up, and all attempt to fall off is counteracted by the position of the rudder. Should the wind still continue to increase in violence the topsail will be goose-winged. This latter sail is kent on as long as possible because of its be-

ing above the waves. Under a main spencer alone the ship has but little opportunity to feel the wind, the waves serving as a bulwark. Should, however, a goose-winged topsail and main spencer prove too much, tarpaulins placed in the lee mizzen rigging may hold her If she still continues to heel over the

crew will cut away the foremast by cutting the weather laniards. If this will not right her away will go the mizzen and main, and then trust to riding out to a sea anchor. This alone can save the vessel. Let her once fall off, get into the trough of the sea, and the consequences will be expressed in the one word of the seaman, "Foundered."

A father sued an English schoolmaster for assault because he had caned his boy on the hand. The magistrate before whom it was first tried thought that the father was right, for the reason that caning on the hand was attended by a risk of injury, and there were "methods of corporal punishment quite as available, efficacious and not necessarily attended with any risk which the defendant might have used." The higher court, though, decided that it was not actionable.

What a Knot Means.

Comparatively few newspaper readers know, or have any special reason to know, that a knot is more than a mile, and that six of the former equal about seven of the latter. Accurately speaking, there are 6,086.7 feet in a knot and 1,280 feet in a mile.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.

Numerous Deaths Occurring in All Parts of the World.

Curious and Appalling Frenks of This Sudden and Unexpected Agent of Destruction-A Physician's Report of a Philadelphia Woman's Case.

The majority of deaths from lightning occurs in the level, open country, trees, villages and thickly built-up towns and cities, by their projections into the air, serving as conductors, and thereby protecting the inhabitants from direct stroke. The loss of life annually throughout the world is very great. In European Russia from 1870 tc 1877 no less than 2,270 persons were killed by this cause. In Austria during the same time 1,700 persons were likewise killed. In Prussia it is reported that seventy persons were annually killed. Ten thousand persons are reported as having been struck during a period of nine-and-twenty years, with 2,252 deaths in France, while in the United States during 1870 alone 202 deaths from lightning were recorded.

The effects of lightning stroke are most interesting, curious and appalling. The general symptoms are usually of shock. There is often unconsciousness, sometimes coma, lasting from a few hours to even days; partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, associated with impairment of the other senses. The tissues may be burned superficially or deeply, the oones fractured and portions of the limbs torn off entirely. The tracks of lightning on the surface of the body may have a fancied resemblance to the branches of a tree, the main stems from which the branches lead off arising at any portion of the body. The skin in these tracks may be simply scarlet in color, slightly swelled or blistered, the branches tapering off until no larger than the scratch of a pin. They may pass in all directions from the place first struck or skip about from one part to another. This is due to the conduction of the current by the clothing, which if wet acts as an excellent conductor.

For the purpose of illustrating these effects the following report of a case is taken from the Philadelphia Medical News, reported by a physician who was on the spot at the time the accident occurred, Dr. J. B. Palze:

"The current struck the chimney of the house and passed down the studding near the window to an iron book on which was suspended a chain and a bird cage, passed from this to the head of the lady, sitting just inside the window, and beneath the cage, above the left eve, midway between the evebrow and hair, which was apparently the part nearest the corner of the bird cage; passed along in front of the ear, then to the central line of the chest, descending by the stocking supporter, which was attached to the corsets; thence to the top of the stockings, leaving marks upon both limbs, but more especially upon the left, on the back of which, just above the knee joint, was a burn about the size of one's hand. It had the appearance of an ordinary burn, and was only superficial. No trace of the current could be detected again until the foot was reached, from which it passed off by the joint of the great toe, tearing a place about two inches in diameter in the stocking and slipper. but not leaving the slightest mark upon the skin. With the exception of the burned spot on the posterior part of the left leg, and one or two small burns on the body and the right leg, congested lines alone marked the course of the electricity in its passage over the body.

"Her condition was found to be as follows: Completely unconscious; motionless; muscles relaxed; left closed, right eye open; face purple; pulse at wrist imperceptible; neither heartsounds nor respiratory sounds to be heard. At once artificial breathing was resorted to, and in from two to three minutes the first sign of life appeared in a movement of the left leg. The blue color faded from the face and the pulse was felt at the wrist. Soon a new train of symptoms set in. There was difficult respiration. The mucus and saliva, which were very abundant, bad gravitated back and could not be swallowed because of complete paralysis of the pharynx, etc. There was, in fact, paralysis of almost all the muscles of the uppermost parts of the body, including the arms. The symptoms were those exhibited by an animal when being asphxiated; violent muscular contraction; difficult and forced respiration, etc. Under continued efforts consciousness returned in three-quarters of an hour. A period of weeks elapsed before all the senses and her general health were restored and all paralysis had disappeared. In this, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, do we see the effect of lightning in a pronounced degree, and there can be no doubt but that this person would have died from the effects if the physician had not been present to at once resort to artificial or forced respir-

heat necessary for life. Why We Sink in Quicksand. Quicksand is composed chiefly of small particles of mica mixed largely with water. The mica is so smooth that the fragments slip upon each other with the greatest facility, so that any heavy body which displaces them will sink, and continue to sink until a solid bottom is reached. When particles of sand are ragged and angular any weight pressing on them will crowd them together until they are compacted into a solid mass. A sand composed of mica or somestone. when mixed with sufficient water, seems incapable of such consolidation.

ation and wrap the body to maintain the

Queen Victoria in Trade.

When a Queen becomes a cattlebreeder and speculator, runs in her cattle at stock shows, and carries off all the prizes, we are apt to modify our preconceived notions of royal dignity. Yet this is what the thrifty old English sovereign is doing, and much to the disgust of the cattlemen and farmers who can not compete with ner. She not only gobbles the premiums, but on the strength of them sells off the prize animals at fine prices, and yet aristocratic England regards trade as vulgar. | brick."

CHICAGO'S NIGHT COOKS.

Queer Characters Who Furnish Food for Street Prowlers.

Peripatetic Restaurants Which Do a Good Business from Ten P. M. Until Dawn-A Pretty Fair Lunch for Five Cents-Walking Cafes.

Acting on the facts given him, a Chitago News reporter selected Detective Morgan Thomas, of the Harrison street station, and at eleven o'clock started out to explore this paradise of intinerant cooks and restaurants on wheels. At the hour when the West and North sides were silent in sleep the levee was a lively scene. The usual throng of painted women, white and black, alleged sporting men, with barber-pole pants. bill-poster shirt-fronts, and dance-house aeckties, were to be seen.

"There comes one of the cafes," said Thomas.

Around the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue appeared a swarthy little man. He carried a small folding table beneath one arm, and in the other hand he held what looked like a hotelconsomme boiler. It was made of copper and it shone like a full moon. He cried in a sing-song voice: "Hash and wieners, gut wurst."

"This class is the most common." said the detective. "See, he sells hash, bread and Frankfort sausage, red-hot."

"Vill de shentlemens haf some redhots und brod?" asked the cook, as he placed his copper kettle on the curb. In a twinkling the table was set up. His wares were good. Hot, home-made hash, with good bread and butter, made excellent sandwiches for a hungry rounder or policeman. The red-hots were generally cutin two longitudinally and smothered in mustard. The merchant willingly told how he made his

"You see, frents, I sleeps me in de day-time, 'cause de beeblers what vants mine stock dey be sleepin, too. Mine woman, she cooks de hash efery afternoon und I cook de red-hots vile I carries dem. Lots of fellows make money mit dis business. See, in dis part I keeps de hash, and here are de red-hots. Under is de lamp what keeps de blace hot. In dis box I carries the brod und mustard. I shust valk me round, und de peoples what is hungry dey buys. Dey be beoples what only work aroun' nights. Some be tieves, some gamblers, some policemen und odder ting. Oh, yes, I make more money als vorkin' in a restaurant."

"He is only a sample," said the detective, as the gay fellow picked up his paraphernalia and departed shouting

his weird sing-song cry. The waffle man was also encountered, but merchants of his kind are too numerous in the daytime to merit much comment. A little farther on the popcorn man held forth his little court, gasoline torch and supply of buttered snowflakes done up in pretty paper bags. During the warm autumn evenings every good nook shelters a nocturnal sweetcorn cook. He gives you a big, freshboiled ear of corn wich plenty of butter.

such as it is, and seasoning for a nickel. It was not until the negro quarters were reached that the night cook was seen in all his glory, with his little movable stall, where he displays appetizing roasted tidbits of chicken, opossum, corn and sweet potatoes. Who could resist stopping to see the whiteclothed fellows who assume gratesque shapes flitting about their ovens in the darkness, now and then crying: "Come on, brethren, an' partake ob de feast. Choice cuts heah. All yoh wants fer

A great many well-dressed white men stopped to get a lunch of chicken or sweet notatoes. These cooks are patronized all night long. Not a sign of their booths is left by daylight, for as dawn appears they pack up and go home. Those fellows just making a meal of chicken legs, toast and sweet-potato sandwiches are actors," said the officer. "These lunches save them time and money. On their way to their rooms they take a bite and satisfy the inner man with choice dainties at a small

levee, and upon reaching State street. the itinerant night-cook is supplanted by the all-night restaurant. These itinerant merchants do not like the lightest streets, because their customars are found only in the darker streets. "Speaking about variety actors as 'ham-fat song-and-dance artists,'" said a theatrical manager, "I think the man who first called them by that name must have seen them about midnight on the levee, getting away with a plate of eggs and ham just prepared by one of these night-cooks."

Leaving the darker portions of the

These cooks know every tough and bad character in the locality, and very often supply such men with the only meals the latter get when in hiding from the police, so they are very often used to advantage by the police as stoolpigeons. They are a necessity in this locality, and if they were prohibited from doing business every rounder would strike.

The Extremity of Politeness.

It does beat all, as the good country people say, how polite some people are. A Boston lady tells of a gentleman, so ealled, who asked permission to smoke a cigar in her presence. She does not at all dislike the odor of a good cigar, and readily granted permission. But no, on second thought, he would not smoke: it was not polite to smoke in the presence of a lady, and he would not be so rude. He didn't smoke; but within five minutes after the passage of his good resolve he took out a huge plug of navy tobacco and refreshed himself with a square inch of the weed, without so much as "by your leave." As I remarked once before, all kinds of people are required to make up the inhabitants of a world.

Pious Persian Bricklayers. The Persian bricklayer sings to his fellow below: "Brother, in the name of God, toss me a brick," and the one below, as he throws the brick, cries: "Oh, my brother (or, oh, son of my uncle), in the name of God, behold the